



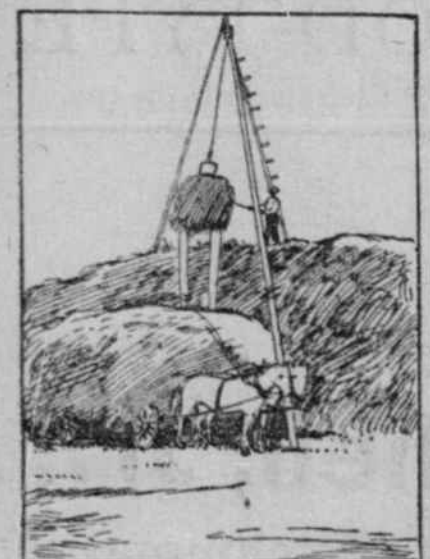
SATURDAY, AUG. 26TH, 1905.



## STACKING HAY.

Form of Derrick Which Will Simplify the Task of Building the Out-of-Doors Stack.

Every season on account of limited storing capacity a large number of farmers are compelled to stack a portion of their hay crop. It has been a number of years since we have been obliged to stack any of our own crops, but from early experience we can fully appreciate the position of the farmer in who has not the means to construct shelter sufficiently spacious to store his season's crops. While it is not possible to make arrangements as convenient when stacking as when storing under shelter, in our immediate locality who are using their brains to a good advantage and erecting derricks for the purpose of using the hay fork for transferring the



DERRICK FOR LOADING HAY.

hay from the load to the stack. We have now observed the working of these derricks for the past six seasons on adjoining farms and conclude that when properly erected and operated the work of stacking can be made practically as easy as when the unloading is done under shelter.

The illustration clearly shows one of these derricks in operation, says the Ohio Farmer. For general-purpose stacking this style of derrick has become commonly used, first, because it answers the purpose admirably, and second, it can be more easily transferred from place to place. The first thing necessary in the construction of a derrick of this nature is three poles about 32 feet long. It is very desirable to have the poles of as light timber as possible, so that the derrick when constructed will not be so heavy but what two men can easily handle it. The poles are fastened together at the top with a half-inch bolt, the top end of each pole being hewed somewhat triangularly so as to give freedom of movement for transferring the derrick. The rope is then fastened at one end to the top of the derrick, passing down through a pulley attached to the fork and back again to a pulley at the top and from here to another pulley fastened at the foot of the derrick. With this method it is necessary to use the single rope method, but it will be found to operate satisfactorily.

It is very essential in stacking with derrick to keep the middle of the stack full and firm. While the dropping of the hay from the fork will greatly assist in this work this must not be entirely trusted to maintain the proper condition. It will be found a great advantage not to take too large forks, because they will not only make the work harder for the stacker, but in addition to this it is impossible to build the stack properly. When the stacking is done in the same field where the grass is grown it is advisable to build the stacks long and only sufficiently wide to warrant resisting winds. By so doing less heavy labor is required in stacking and much better shaped stacks can be built.—Leo C. Reynolds, Shawnee County, Mich.

## FARM NOTES.

Prevention is easier than destruction. Soot put around plants or over them will keep insects away.

It beats all how many farmers have a place for their tools, and that place is—just where they happen to have used them last.—E. L. V.

A pine stump is as tenacious as a mortgage, but dynamite will raise it. It takes more than dynamite to raise a mortgage.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Every farm should be an experiment station on some point, no matter how small; on some line, no matter how narrow.—N. Y. Farmer.

You can trust a woman's taste on everything except men, and it's mighty lucky she slips up on that or you'd pretty nigh all be old bachelors.—Ohio Farmer.

Have you been too busy to see the beauties that are all around you on the farm to-day? Don't go to bed till you have stepped out and taken one good long look at the world. It will help you to sleep better.—Farm Journal.

The department of agriculture is advising every man to prepare to furnish his own fence posts, as well as

timber for farm and fuel purposes. The catalpa is recommended as a tree to plant for this purpose. It grows rapidly, and the catalpa posts last.

## THE CULTIVATION OF CORN

Experiments to Show the Most Effective and Economical Methods.

That system of corn cultivation is most effective and economical which removes weeds, conserves moisture and aerates the soil, says DeWitt C. Wing, in "The Improvement of Corn," just issued as bulletin No. 123 by the Pennsylvania department of agriculture.

To prevent the evaporation of soil water, is undoubtedly the most important office of cultivation. After rains, if the soil is not stirred it bakes, cracks form and moisture escapes rapidly. If the soil is stirred as soon after rains as its condition permits the surface crust cannot form. Capillarity is destroyed by this operation, and instead of the moisture evaporating through the soil tubes it is retained for use by the thirsty plants. The absence of weeds, therefore, is no excuse for the abandonment of cultivation.

To prevent the formation of a hard, baked or crusted surface, which condition facilitates the escape of soil water, is the vital function of tillage.

Deep and shallow culture experiments, and the experience of all observant corn-growers who have given the subject of intelligent attention, indicate that for practically all soils adapted to corn surface cultivation best serves the purposes of tillage. Differences of from ten to twenty-five bushels per acre in favor of shallow culture as against deep plowing of corn are not uncommon in the corn belt, where the two systems of cultivation have been thoroughly tested and compared under average conditions.

Surface culture, which means that the implement used shall not disturb the soil to a greater depth (preferably less) than four inches below the surface, stirs the soil without pruning or injuring the foraging or feeding roots of the plants and, by forming a mulch on the surface, reduces very materially the evaporation of moisture.

While deep culture does not accelerate the evaporation of moisture, experiments show that if practiced with the same regularity as shallow tillage, it conserves as much soil water as the latter method, in nearly all cases the yield of corn grain from shallow-tilled fields have been appreciably in excess of those obtained under identical soil and climatic conditions from deep-plowed fields. The difference generally is attributed to the fact that deep culture injures the roots of the plants.

After the corn plants have attained a height of 18 inches or two feet the fields from near the first six or eight inches of the surface soil contain a network of roots. These roots are so numerous that nearly every square inch



HILLS OF CORN SHOWING GOOD AND BAD CULTIVATION.

No. 1 was not pruned; No. 2 pruned four inches; No. 3 pruned six inches.

of soil taken from a field in which corn plants are ten weeks old would show, if examined, several tiny rootlets passing through it. All these roots are of vital service to the plants. They are the feeders supplying plant food and imbibing water for the building up of plant tissue. Most of these feeding rootlets grow comparatively near the surface, depending, however, upon the character of the soil.

Investigations have shown that the fourth inch of soil contains more corn roots than the three inches above it or the four inches below it. For this reason any implement which works the earth in their territory interferes with the nourishment of the plants. It prunes the roots and thus decreases the capacity of the plant to draw food and water from the soil. Fig. 1 shows the effect of root pruning on the plants composing the groups numbered 2 and 3. No. 1 represents plants which were not root-pruned, which is equivalent to saying that shallow cultivation was practiced. The yields made by the fields which the three groups of plants respectively represent were 62 bushels per acre for No. 1, 45 bushels for No. 2, which was pruned or cultivated four inches, and 30 bushels for No. 3, which was pruned or cultivated six inches deep. The more roots a plant has the greater its power to nourish itself. Any system of cultivation, therefore, which cuts off roots is to be avoided.

## Feed Idle Horses Less.

The horse not only requires less food when idle than when at work, but is actually injured if the ration is not reduced on days of idleness. Some feeders of high standing reduce the feed of their work horses on Sundays and holidays, in the belief that even one day's feeding of a working ration while the horse is at rest is injurious. It is now the belief of all who have thoroughly studied the subject that idle horses are fed too heavily, as a rule. But no fixed ration can be named since the food requirements of individual horses differ so widely. Close observation will enable the feeder to adapt quantity to the needs of each animal.

## More Mystery.

Why do girls and men who have to be on their feet all the week behind the counters of department stores put in the whole day Sunday dancing on the lower deck of an excursion boat?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## A MAD BULLDOG KILLS BABY GIRL

THE VICIOUS BEAST HAD BEEN A PLAYFELLOW.

## SHOOK HER LIKE A RAT

Bullets Killed the Brute, But His Terrible Fangs Held Unmercifully to the Little Victim—Little One Torn to Pieces.

Chicago.—Unconscious that there could be peril for her in the dog which had been her playfellow since she could creep about the floor, Yvonne Davis, 18 months old, toddled bravely in pursuit of a rubber ball with which she had been playing in her father's yard at 1042 Otto street. Her life was the penalty.

The ball rolled near where "Jack," a heavy-headed bulldog, lay crouched beneath a cherry tree, a stout chain limiting the circle of his movement. The baby's thoughts were busy on the ball. She did not notice how the wicked little eyes, red with rage, watched her. Yvonne came nearer and stooped for the ball.

With a spring like a wild animal the dog was upon her. The massive jaws closed with terrific force on the baby's head and bore her to the ground, where the brute tore at the tiny form as if mad. Despite beatings showered on it and bullets fired into its body, it clung to its prey.

At the eighth bullet the infuriated animal fell lifeless, but an iron bar was necessary to pry loose the cruel white teeth from their death grip. In ten minutes the baby was dead, passing away while a physician worked over her.

The dog, which had been purchased by Leopold Davis, the father, about the time little Yvonne was born, had been enraged during the day by boys who sought to steal cherries from the tree to which he was chained.

Yvonne had been left in the care of her two sisters, Jennie and Albertina, 15 and 13 years old respectively. The father was away at work and the mother down town shopping. The two sisters were in the house. Boys of the neighborhood saw a chance to get at some half-ripe cherries in a tree near



THE INFURIATED ANIMAL SUNK ITS TEETH INTO THE CHILD WITH A DEATH GRIP.

the fence, but found the dog menacing them. They then teased the animal until it was nearly frantic.

Suddenly the rubber ball with which Yvonne was playing rolled away from her and into the bare spot which marked the limits of the dog's chain. Before she could pick up the ball the dog had seized her by the head and was chewing viciously at her face. He shook her as he might a rat.

## See Terrible Sight.

The screams of the two elder girls, who had come out of the house and had witnessed the scene, attracted Mrs. Paul Konertz, a neighbor living at No. 801 Herndon street. She ran to the yard, saw the horrible scene and shrieked for her husband. He came and shot the dog.

Yvonne was still alive and Dr. Frank J. Berger, who was called, cleaned and cauterized the wounds, though he said it was useless. The child barely lived till the wounds were dressed. She had not regained consciousness nor uttered a sound since she went within reach of the dog.

The father was notified and reached home before the mother, who heard of the accident just as she reached the gate. She is said to be in a dangerous condition as a result of the shock.

The bulldog had not been regarded as vicious and always had been friendly with the children. There are several cherry and other fruit trees in the back yard, which are an attraction to the boys of the neighborhood. It was to guard these trees that the dog was bought.

## Married; Got One Kiss.

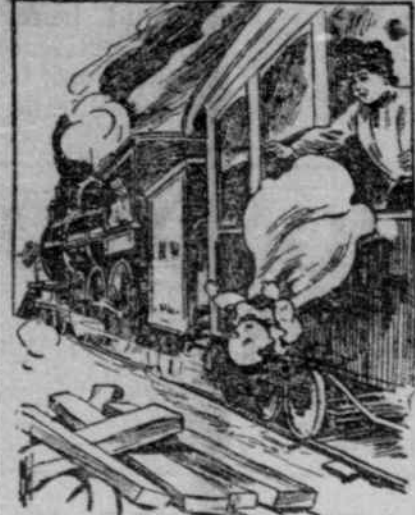
Paris.—The Prince de Vitraines, grand master of the Chevaliers of St. Leo, who is now in Pontevrault prison, where he is serving the sentence passed upon him for swindling, has just led to the altar Louise Laure, the actress. The marriage took place in the prison.

He wore a frock coat and carried in his hand a silk hat. After the civil ceremony the bride and bridegroom were taken to the prison parlor for a few minutes. Here, in the presence of the warden, they were allowed to converse. Faithful to the order, the warden permitted a kiss and a glass of champagne. Then the "prince and princess" separated, he going back to his cell, she leaving the prison with the hope that her husband will soon be liberated conditionally.

## GIRL BABY FALLS FROM FLYING WESTERN TRAIN.

Infant Child of Denver Woman Meets Peculiar Accident and Lives to Coo.

Chicago.—Denver has a baby which has discounted the feat of the South side youngster who floated from a third-story window one summer's afternoon not long ago on a screen and landed safely in a flower bed without a scratch. The Chicago baby's escape from death was regarded as almost miraculous, but what of the experience of the three-month-old Denver baby which fell from the window of a Burlington car going at the rate of 45 miles an hour, landed between two piles of crossties and then being picked up and taken to a hospital, where it underwent a trepanning operation?



THE BABY FELL FROM THE WINDOW WHILE THE TRAIN WAS GOING FORTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR.

career of little Miss Bales, the three-month-old child of Mrs. Ophelia Bales of the Colorado capital city. Mrs. Bales and her babe were in Chicago on their way to Star Harbor where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Bales is a Denver society woman. A short time ago she started east for the summer season, accompanied by a nurse and her baby. A few miles east of Denver, while the train was running at not less than 45 miles an hour, the child lost its balance and fell out of the window. The wind was blowing a gale and this probably saved the life of the little one, as it caught the clothing of the youngster and carried it into a pile of railroad ties.

The train was stopped and a search was made. Miss Bales was unconscious among the ties a mile west of where the train came to a standstill. Mrs. Bales returned to Denver by the next train and the child was taken to a hospital, where the skull was trepanned. The baby had sustained no internal injuries and today it cooed to its mother as she looked after its comfort. Physicians of Denver pronounce the case one of the most remarkable on record because of the tender age of the child.

## PARADE OF BATHERS SHOCKS NEW YORKERS

Residents Complain to the Police of Men and Women in Streets in Close Fitting Suits.

New York.—Residents of Bath Beach, and especially those living in the vicinity of Croysey avenue, are roused over what they term the "immoralized parade" of women batherers in the cottages and hotels along the thoroughfare, in parading to and from the beach along the side streets in close fitting bathing suits and often accompanied by men wearing tight.

This part of Bath Beach is the home of many wealthy business men, and they have complained to the police, asking if a remedy cannot be applied to stop the nuisance.

Police Captain Summers, who has charge of the police station, has received the following letter from a well-known resident:

"Dear Sir: I would like to call your attention to the very indecent habit of men and women going through the streets of Bensonhurst in almost nude state—big, husky men parading with tight, exposing their supposed manly forms; and also some very homely-faced women, who parade up and down in their bathing suits.

"Now, I hope you will put a stop to this offense, as the offenders are evidently batherers, who only come here to stay for a few days, and who, I am sorry to say, cause our own modest wives and children to feel ashamed to be forced to endure such sights."

Last year a similar complaint was made to the police, and it resulted in a discontinuance of the nuisance. This year it is a very common sight to see a party of young women walking along the side streets to the beach, clad only in bathing suits. Many walk for several blocks to reach the water from their boarding houses and hotels. Persons sitting on their verandas and piazzas are compelled to endure this sight almost continuously all day, and they have appealed to the police to have it stopped.

School in the Woods. Berlin's educational and medical authorities have organized a wonderful forest school for school children from the crowded districts of Berlin. In a wide clearing in the forest 150 children pursue the ordinary routine of school, varied by nature study at first hand. The hours of work are short, and fresh air and exercise are given supreme importance. The children cook their own dinner at a campfire and the desks and seats and sheds were made from timber felled from the clearing. At one o'clock the children take an hour's sleep, for which each is provided with a blanket and a steamer chair.

## Between Them.

"Pa said that, from the way he saw us sitting last night, he thought there must be something between us."

"My face must have given it away."

"Given what away?"

"That you were smashing my cigars."

—Houston Post.

## A Musical Medley.

"Now's our chance," whispered the choir boy, when the organist fell asleep.

"See if you can't catch the tenor," suggested the soprano.

"You aren't due," answered the contralto.

"It would wake hymn," growled the baritone.

"You're all too busy to sing in a church choir," squeaked the alto.

"Blow you all!" murmured the bellows boy, but solo that nobody heard him.

—Ally Sloper.

## BIG DEER LEAPS ON A FLYING TRAIN

Pursued by Hound, It Boards Freight Train Passing Through Cut, in Effort to Escape.

Montpelier, Vt.—A deer story comes from Tetford, a small village on the Passumpsic division of the Boston & Maine railroad.

A freight train, north bound, was running early dawn a slight grade after leaving Tetford, when the engineer heard above the noise of his locomotive the sharp baying of a hound. He slowed down a little as he was approaching a wooded cut, and believed a dog was driving cows toward the track.

As the train neared the fringe of the wood the engine driver caught a glimpse of a big doe heading straight for the cut. Evidently she was being chased by the hound, and, knowing that she would not stop at anything, and fearing that he could not stop his train, he opened the throttle and shot ahead. He was trying to get by ahead of the doe, but the animal was too fleet of foot, and as the train shot through the cut both engineer and fireman were astonished to see the doe leap on an open flat car.

"Keep her going until I can get back to her," shouted the fireman, who had already begun to scramble over the tender. "Keep up speed, and she won't jump."

The engineer opened the throttle another notch, and the train was soon bumping along at the rate of 30 miles an hour. In the meantime the conductor and rear brakeman, whose attention had been attracted by the increased speed, climbed to the top of the caboose to ascertain the reason and saw the doe frantically running up and down the car. She peered over first one side and then the other, and as it was plain that she was going to jump, anyhow, the conductor signaled the engineer to slow down.

The engineer put on the brakes, and procuring a rope, the trainmen started to capture the deer alive. As soon as the now thoroughly terrified animal saw her new danger she pressed forward over three flat cars and came up short against a four car with such force that she fell to the floor. This was the signal for the would-be captors, and the three men were soon on top of her. They took care not to injure the doe, but she was not so concerned.



THE ANIMAL LEAPED ON AN EMPTY FLAT CAR.

sidecar. The rear brakeman was kicked in the stomach, the conductor received a black eye, and the fireman was cut about the legs by the deer's sharp fore hoofs.

They had just succeeded in getting the rope around the animal's shoulders, and were waiting for the train to come to a full stop, when the deer made a final supreme effort to escape, and leaped between the four and flat car. An instant later her neck was broken. When the train finally came to a stand the carcass was loaded aboard and taken to Lyndonville, where the matter was reported to State Fish and Game Warden Thomas. The trainmen said that they intended to liberate the deer, but first wanted the fun of catching it alive.

## ATTACKED BY WILD GEESSE.

Man Is Beaten Black and Blue by the Birds' Wings Before Rescued.

Tacoma, Wash.—Askel J. Jurgensen, of Tacoma, was attacked by thousands of wild geese in a nesting field in the upper Horse Heaven country, and he it not been for the timely appearance of game warden it is doubtful whether he could have escaped alive.

Jurgensen was making repairs on an irrigation ditch and had occasion to go down toward the Columbia river. Thousands of wild geese make a nesting place of the fields in the upper part of the Horse Heaven country, and this is the nesting season. Jurgensen stumbled into a field where there were thousands of the nests, and the birds set upon him. He carried no gun, and was forced to run. He could not outstrip the geese, and they beat him unmercifully with their wings.

He was nearly exhausted when a game warden, attracted by the commotion in the field, drove up and took a hand in driving away the frantic birds. According to Jurgensen's friends, he was beaten black and blue by the wings of the big geese.

## Baby Weighs 18 Pounds at Birth.

Centralia, Ill.—A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roberts, of this city, which weighed 18 pounds and is claimed to be the largest baby born in this state. Residents of the town, enthusiastic over the record with congratulations. A telegram was sent President Roosevelt telling him of Centralia's new claim to fame.

## Angel Wisdom.

Young Husband (looking over expense account)—My angel, the amount of money we are spending for kindling wood is perfectly terrible. You must do something to prevent that girl from using it up so fast.

Young Wife (after long thought)—I have it. When the girl goes out to-night, I'll slip into the kitchen and put the wood to soak.—N. Y. Weekly.

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